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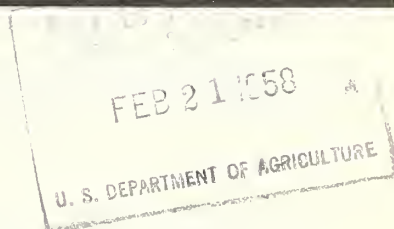
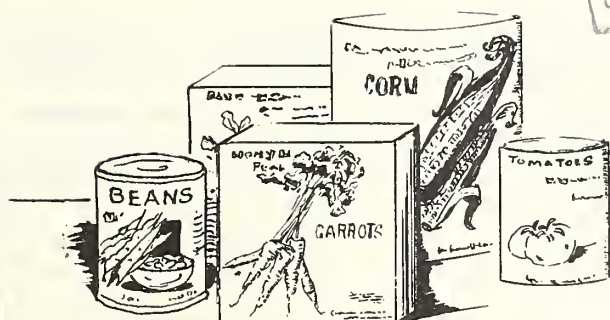
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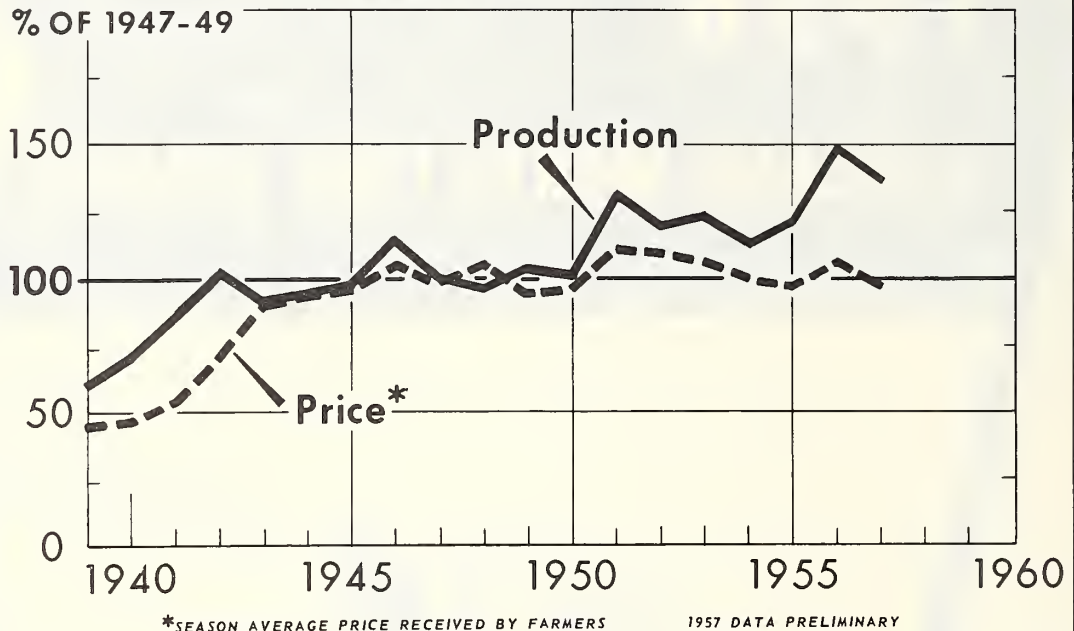
ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES



Vegetables For Commercial Processing

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service AMG-4

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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In 1957, production of vegetables for commercial processing was 12 percent less than the record high in 1956, but almost 37 percent more than the 1947-49 average. Compared with 1956, the production of lima beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, sweet corn for canning, green peas for freezing and tomatoes was substantially less than in 1956. Partically offsetting these declines were larger crops of spinach, cucumbers and green peas for canning. Prices received by growers for most vegetables were slightly lower than in 1956. In the aggregate, prices in 1957 averaged about 98 percent of the 1947-49 base period compared with 101 percent in 1956.

F O R E W O R D

The acreage-marketing guides program for vegetables is directed toward balancing the supply of each vegetable with market requirements. The objective of the program is to provide the best possible estimates of the acreage of particular vegetables required, with average yields, to supply the quantity of these vegetables deemed necessary to meet the market need anticipated for the coming season.

The guide reports are prepared by specialists who follow the production and marketing patterns for the various commodities closely throughout the year. On the basis of the latest and best available information, specific recommendations are developed for each commodity and a brief report is prepared explaining the reasons for each recommendation. Recognition is given to trends and any abnormalities of preceding seasons. However, the recommendations are based upon the assumption that average conditions will prevail in the following season. The recommendation for each commodity is presented in terms of a percentage change from the acreage and production in preceding years, so as to permit application of this percentage-change recommendation to every individual operation. The recommendations are reviewed before publication by representatives of various agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The vegetable industry is provided not only with the specialists' recommendation, but also with the latest possible information upon which the recommendation is based. The information is presented to the industry in sufficient time for individuals to consider the facts as they develop their plans for the forthcoming season. The fundamental concept behind the guide program is that, given the best information possible, individual operators will make intelligent decisions for their and the industry's best interest. Compliance with the guides is voluntary. When acreage has been kept within the levels recommended by the Department, few marketing difficulties have been encountered.

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1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Vegetables for commercial processing to a large extent are grown on acreage contracted by canners and freezers well in advance of planting time. The contracting procedure results in a much greater degree of stability in this segment of the vegetable industry as compared with vegetable production for fresh market sale. It can be of mutual benefit to the farmer and the processor. With a contract, the farmer is reasonably assured of an outlet for his production at a predetermined price. At the same time, the processor is usually assured of a sufficient volume of raw material, at a predetermined price, to meet his pack requirements.

The initial decision as to the level of acreage in any one season is made by the processor. He must translate prospective market requirements for his products into desirable acreage and production levels. In estimating future requirements, it is essential for the processor to carefully consider all factors affecting the production and marketing of his commodities. The acreage-marketing guides program is designed to provide the basic information for each commodity and the adjustments required to balance supplies with market requirements in the best interests of farmers, processors, and consumers.

I. Summary of Adjustments

The aggregate acreage guide for 9 vegetables for commercial processing in 1958 is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1957 and 9 percent less than in 1956. With normal abandonment and average yields, this acreage will result in a 1958 production equal to 1957 but 20 percent less than in 1956.

Total production of these 9 vegetables in 1957 was about 20 percent less than the record high of 1956 but was 3 percent more than the 1951-55 average and 21 percent more than the 1946-50 average. The reduction from 1956 was the result of a 4 percent decrease in acreage and slightly lower yields for most commodities. Substantial decreases in production occurred for lima beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, sweet corn for canning, peas for freezing and tomatoes. Partially offsetting these declines were record crops of snap beans, green peas for canning, and cucumbers. The spinach crop in 1957 was the second largest of record.

Total supplies of canned and frozen vegetables were at record high levels during the 1956-57 marketing season. All items except canned peas were in heavy supply. The various adjustments in production which occurred in 1957 improved only slightly the marketing situation for the 1957-58 season. Although 1957 packs of a number of vegetables were well below 1956, the unusually large carryovers into the 1957 packing season offset to a large degree these reductions. As a result, total supplies of canned and frozen vegetables for 1957-58 are estimated to be slightly smaller than last season.

The only commodities which currently appear to be reasonably in line with market requirements are canned lima beans and peeled tomatoes. Canned and frozen snap beans, sweet corn and green peas are in particularly excessive supply. Under the stimulus of low prices and extensive promotion, the total seasonal movement of many processed vegetables reached record or near - record levels in 1956-57. It is probable that movement during the 1957-58 season will be maintained at a high rate. As a result, carryovers of most vegetables into the 1958 packing season will be heavy but below the burdensome levels of 1957. Carryovers of sweet corn, beans and peas will be very large. If production in 1958 is in line with the guide recommendations, total supplies for 1958-59 would be moderately less than in the current season but they should be about in balance with market requirements.

In planning 1958 packs and the necessary production, processors should note carefully the upward trend in yields of vegetables for processing. Although yields in 1957 of all vegetables except peas were below the very high levels in 1956, all were moderately above the 1951-55 average and considerably above the 1946-50 average.

Specific planted acreage guide recommendations are as follows:

Commodity	: Percent Changes in 1958 Planted
	: Acreage compared with 1957 (percent)
Beans, Lima	Plus 5
Beans, Snap	Minus 5
Beets	No change
Cabbage for Kraut	Plus 5
Corn, Sweet	Minus 5
Cucumbers for Pickles	No change
Peas, Green	Minus 10
Spinach	Minus 10
Tomatoes	No change

II. DEMAND FOR VEGETABLES IN THE LAST HALF OF 1958

Demand for vegetables probably will be maintained around the record high levels of 1957. Although most indicators of economic activity have eased in recent months, consumer income after taxes was well maintained in the closing months of 1957 as increases in Government payments for social security and unemployment insurance partially offset small declines in wages and salaries.

Economic activity continued to expand throughout most of 1957 but the rate of growth was slower than in 1956. Industrial production and employment have declined in recent months. These cutbacks reflect the leveling off in business investment outlays, consumer buying, and purchases by the Federal Government.

Some weakening in investment demand and prospects for no real strength in the consumer and government sectors are expected to lead to some further easing in industrial production, employment and income in the next few months. However, the effect on consumer incomes is not likely to be large enough to materially change demand for food.

Construction activity in general in 1958 is expected to be maintained at or above the 1957 record level, and State and local government spending will continue to rise. The Federal Government will increase its spending, particularly on national security programs, above what was indicated a few months ago. Government outlays in the last half of 1958 may be up considerably from current levels.

III. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

Supplies of equipment, materials and facilities for the production and processing of vegetables should be ample during the summer and fall of 1958.

An adequate supply of farm machinery and equipment is expected. Production of machinery was increased somewhat during 1957 to meet increased demand. There is, however, a sufficient reserve manufacturing capacity to take care of any foreseeable demands. All other production supplies, such as fuel, trucks, implement and truck tires, are expected to be ample.

Supplies of fertilizers and pesticides should be ample for the production of vegetables for processing. However, exceptional infestations could quickly cause local shortages of some pesticides. Growers should place their orders early for at least the minimum requirements of these materials.

Containers. Supplies of all types of containers for the processing vegetable crop and packs are expected to be adequate. All types of basic container materials at present are in ample supply. The containers and packaging industry continues to expand production capacity and develop new products to meet the growing demands for shipping containers as well as for consumer

size containers and protective packaging materials. There is every indication that the supply will be sufficient to meet all needs in 1958.

Manpower. The over-all availability of farm manpower in 1958 is expected to be greater than in 1957 especially if current trends in employment continue. This will be especially true of seasonal workers. The supply of experienced year-round workers, however, is expected to continue tight. Because of advances in technology, these workers are becoming of increasing importance to agricultural production. The skills which these workers have acquired offer an attractive source of recruitment for expanding industrial plants. If an adequate supply of workers in this segment of our work force is to be maintained, improvement in employment conditions must keep pace with non-farm jobs. This includes improved housing and more continuity of employment. More effective recruitment and fuller utilization of the domestic work force are assured when planned in close cooperation with Employment Service offices. This is especially important where large numbers of workers are needed for short seasonal employment. These offices also are in a position to arrange for employment, under contract, of off-shore domestic and foreign labor if the supplies of local and migrant labor prove inadequate.

Transportation: Facilities should be ample for transporting the production from the recommended acreage of 1958 vegetables for processing. The supply of trucks and trailers will be ample. The supply of railroad cars also should be adequate if weather conditions permit normal patterns of production and loading in 1958.

IV. SURPLUS REMOVAL: It is the policy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to limit surplus removal assistance for vegetables to those areas where there has been substantial compliance with the Department's acreage-marketing guides. However, compliance with the guides program does not commit the Department to provide assistance for any commodity or area. By providing growers with the necessary information, the Department expects that acreage can be adjusted so as to bring supplies in balance with market requirements and avoid marketing difficulties. Before planting time, growers should take precautionary measures to assure themselves of available market outlets.

V. FOREIGN TRADE

Total exports of the major canned vegetables in 1956-57 were about 80 percent larger than in 1955-56. However, these exports accounted for only slightly more than 2.5 percent of the total seasonal disappearance. This was about equal to the usual percentage exported in recent years. However, exports have been fairly important sales outlets for a few commodities. During the 1956-57 marketing season, exports accounted for about 19 percent of the total seasonal disappearance of asparagus. Three-fourths of the exports were to European countries; this is the only commodity which moves out of the Western Hemisphere in significant quantities. Currency

restrictions and ingrained dietary habits limit sales of most canned vegetables in Europe. A major and extended promotional effort would be necessary in order to expand the potential market in these countries. Exports of tomato juice in 1956-57 accounted for about 5.5 percent of the total movement. More than 80 percent of the exports were to Latin American countries and Canada. Imports of canned vegetables generally are limited to tomatoes and tomato products. These imports usually amount to less than 2 percent of the total domestic supply. The following table lists exports of the more important canned vegetables in recent years.

U. S. Exports of Canned Vegetables by Crop Years

Commodity	: Average : : 1935-39 :	: 1952 :	: 1953 :	: 1954 :	: 1955 :	: 1956 :
	- - - - - 1,000 cases 24/2's - - - - -					
Asparagus	461	334	504	557	953	1,042
Beans, Stringless	1/	79	72	103	108	609
Corn, Sweet	83	103	127	255	77	355
Peas	150	341	354	400	184	417
Tomatoes	133	133	48	314	278	788
Tomato Juice	105	1,239	984	1,240	1,372	1,971
Tomato Paste and Puree	6	422	801	694	380	928
Total	938	2,651	2,890	3,563	3,352	6,110

1/ N.S.C. prior to January 1, 1945.

Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Commercial Vegetables for Processing: 1958 Acreage Guides with Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage					Percent Planted Acreage Guide is of:			
	1958	1957	1956	1951-55	1946-50	1957	1951-55	1946-50	
	Guide	Prel.	Average	Average	Average	Prel.	Average	Average	
	- - - - - 1,000 acres - - - - -					- - - - - percent - - - - -			
Beans, Lima	100.1	95.3	106.0	110.4	95.9	105	94	91	104
Beans, Snap	149.7	157.5	146.4	141.7	121.3	95	102	106	123
Beets	17.6	17.6	22.2	18.5	16.6	100	79	95	106
Cabbage for Kraut	12.4	11.8	16.8	15.8	18.6	105	74	78	67
Corn, Sweet	437.8	460.9	478.4	481.4	485.8	95	92	91	90
Cucumbers for Pickles	138.1	138.1	123.3	150.7	140.0	100	112	92	99
Peas, Green	435.1	483.5	500.3	462.8	450.3	90	87	94	97
Spinach	36.9	41.0	38.5	37.9	39.8	90	96	97	93
Tomatoes	308.3	308.3	359.4	344.4	437.0	100	86	90	71
Total	1,636.0	1,714.0	1,791.3	1,763.6	1,805.3	95	91	93	91

Commercial Vegetables for Processing: 1958 Probable Production with Comparisons

Commodity	P R O D U C T I O N					Probable Production from Acreage Guide as Percent of:			
	1958	1957	1956	1951-55	1946-50	1957	1951-55	1946-50	
	Guide	Prel.	Average	Average	Average	Prel.	Average	Average	
	- - - - - 1,000 tons - - - - -					- - - - - percent - - - - -			
Beans, Lima	94.1	92.6	108.0	97.1	70.4	102	87	97	134
Beans, Snap	332.8	359.0	338.6	297.1	221.8	93	98	112	150
Beets	151.5	159.9	196.9	148.7	129.4	95	77	102	117
Cabbage for Kraut	184.8	169.5	258.9	190.2	193.5	109	71	97	96
Corn, Sweet	1,405.8	1,491.5	1,710.0	1,380.2	1,195.4	94	82	102	118
Cucumbers for Pickles	348.3	370.1	323.2	309.2	238.7	94	108	113	146
Peas, Green	445.8	559.9	545.4	453.2	417.5	80	82	98	107
Spinach	130.5	142.9	138.5	125.1	91.0	91	94	104	143
Tomatoes	3,536.5	3,287.8	4,638.3	3,410.1	2,915.3	108	76	104	121
Total	6,630.1	6,633.2	8,257.8	6,410.9	5,473.0	100	80	103	121

1/ Computed: Acreage guide for 1958 times average yield.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Lima Beans

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production:	: Price : (\$ per ton)	: Value (\$1,000)
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)		
1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage 5 per cent above 1957)					
	100,100	<u>1</u> / .99	94,144		
Background Statistics					
1957 Prel.	95,340	90,670	1.02	92,650	141.80 13,135
1956	105,970	100,440	1.08	108,010	150.10 16,217
1951-55 Average	110,414	105,398	.92	97,088	147.92 14,383
1946-50 "	95,910	90,192	.77	70,390	142.65 10,106
<u>1</u> / 1955-57 average yield.					

Comparisons and Comments: The production in 1957 was about 14 percent smaller than the record crop in 1956 and 5 percent below the 1951-55 average. Lower yields and reduced acreage accounted for the decline from 1956. The cut-back in acreage occurred in the eastern and midwestern states where production for canning is concentrated. In Delaware, the second most important state in terms of production, the planted acreage was almost one-fourth smaller than in 1956. Acreage was reduced in all states except California where plantings were expanded moderately. California, the leading producing state, has been increasing steadily in relative importance. It accounted for less than one-tenth of the crop in the early 1940's, but by 1957 California had almost one-half of the total U. S. production. Most of the crop in California is utilized for freezing and the expansion has coincided with the steady increase of the frozen pack. The increase in the importance of California also has been reflected in the rising trend in yields -- underway since 1943. The U. S. average yield in 1957 was slightly below the record high in 1956 but was well above the 1950-51 and 1946-50 averages. The slight decline from 1956 was largely the result of extremely unfavorable weather in the Middle Atlantic states. The drought took a heavy toll on crops in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Prices received by growers tend to vary directly with acreage, and in 1957 were substantially lower than in 1956 in all states except New York. The reduction in packs in 1957 was about in line with adjustments necessary to bring supplies of canned and frozen lima beans into balance with market requirements.

Canned Lima Beans

Supplies of canned lima beans during the 1956-57 season were burdensome. The total supply of 4.8 million cases (basis 24/2's) was the heaviest since 1951-52. This had a depressing effect upon market prices, particularly during the

latter portion of the season. However, the low prices stimulated demand and the movement was maintained at a relatively high rate. In spite of the favorable rate of movement, carryover stocks at the end of the season (August 1957) were sharply above a year earlier and were the largest of record. The 1957 pack of canned limas amounted to 2,518,000 cases (basis 24/2's), a reduction of 26 percent from 1956. The smaller pack more than offset the heavy carryover, and the total supply for the 1957-58 marketing season was 4.1 million cases. The market during the first half of the 1957-58 season was only fair, with prices slightly above the low levels of 1956-57. It is anticipated that the movement will continue at a good rate although somewhat higher prices may hold the total movement below the high level of last season. Competition from excessive supplies of corn, beans and peas probably will be strong. Stocks at the end of the 1957-58 marketing season are expected to be moderate.

Frozen Lima Beans

Supplies of frozen lima beans were record large in the 1956-57 marketing season. The supply of 177 million pounds was 12 percent larger than the previous season and about 8 percent above the former high in 1954-55. Low prices and a high level of consumer demand resulted in a record movement, almost 138 million pounds. The carryover into the 1957-58 season was well above the low level in 1956. The total U. S. pack of frozen lima beans for 1957 will not be announced until later in 1958. The pack in California, published by the Western Frozen Food Processors, was 86.7 million pounds, compared with 85.2 million pounds in 1956. Most of the increase was in the pack of the Fordhook variety. On the basis of the California pack, indicated production for freezing, and other data it is estimated that the total U. S. pack in 1957 was approximately 10 percent smaller than in 1956. Since California accounts for most of the Fordhook pack, most of the reduction will be in baby limas. With a smaller pack offsetting a heavier carryover, the total supply for the 1957-58 marketing season would be about 5 percent less than last season. The supply still is relatively large and some weakness has developed in the market. However, thus far in the current marketing season the rate of movement has been about equal to last season. It is likely that the total disappearance for the season will be close to that in 1956-57. The carryover into 1958 is expected to be only slightly less than in 1957.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1955-57 average yield, would result in a production 2 percent more than in 1957 but 3 percent below the 1951-55 average. The recommendation applies to acreage for canning and for freezing. The slight increases in 1958 packs over 1957 from such a production should result in a supply for the 1958-59 season in line with anticipated market requirements.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Lima Beans

Commodity	Marketing Season			
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58
<u>Lima Beans for Processing</u>				
Acreage Planted (1,000 acres)				
For Canning	45.0	38.6	36.3	30.0
For Freezing	73.4	68.4	69.7	65.3
Total	118.4	107.0	106.0	95.3
Production (1,000 tons)				
For Canning	35.0	25.6	32.0	24.9
For Freezing	69.2	63.0	76.0	67.7
Total	104.2	88.6	108.0	92.6
<u>Canned Lima Beans</u>				
	million cases basis 24/2's			
Carryover	.9	1.4	1.4	1.6
Pack	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.5
Total	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.1
Disappearance	3.0	2.8	3.2	N.A.
Carryover	1.4	1.4	1.6	N.A.
<u>Frozen Lima Beans</u>				
	million pounds			
Carryover	34.8	40.5	33.4	39.1
Pack	129.7	117.7	143.5	<u>1/</u> N.A.
Total	164.5	158.2	176.9	N.A.
Disappearance	124.0	124.8	137.8	N.A.
Carryover	40.5	33.4	39.1	N.A.

N.A. - Not available

1/ California pack 86.7 million pounds vs. 85.2 million in 1956.
Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Snap Beans

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: :Production:	: Price	: Value
	(acres)	(tons)		(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 per-
cent below 1957)

149,700 1/ 2.34 332,783

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	157,530	151,640	2.37	358,950	118.20	42,410
1956	146,400	137,810	2.46	338,630	119.00	40,282
1951-55 Average	141,690	134,574	2.20	297,100	118.00	35,082
1946-50 "	121,280	116,676	1.89	221,798	111.49	24,700

1/ 1954-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1957 was 8 percent more than in 1956 and 11 percent above the 1951-55 average. The acreage for canning was 9 percent above 1956 and the acreage for freezing was up 2 percent. Significant increases occurred in New York (plus 6 percent), Wisconsin (plus 11 percent) and Florida (plus 40 percent). The acreage in Florida is a calculated residual from acreage originally intended for fresh market production. Adverse weather in Florida during 1957, especially during the spring season, resulted in a larger than average percentage of the crop moving to processing outlets. Acreage in the Northwest was about the same as in 1956. Yields in 1957 were below the record high levels in all areas except the Northwest. The general drought conditions during July and August lowered yields in the important eastern states. Dry weather also had an adverse effect in the Midwest. The southeastern crops were hit by excessive rains during the first portion of their season; this resulted in sizeable acreage losses and reduced yields. In spite of the many difficulties, the group average yield was the second highest of record. Yields of snap beans have been rising slowly but steadily since about 1946. The increase reflects the general improvement in cultural practices, common to many agricultural commodities, and an increase in acreage in the western states, where yields are much higher than in other sections of the country. The large total acreage and high yields in 1957 resulted in a record U. S. production. The crop was 6 percent above 1956 and 21 percent above the 1951-55 average. Production for canning accounted for the bulk of the increase, being 7 percent larger than in 1956. Production for freezing was up 3 percent.

Canned Snap Beans

The pack of canned green and wax beans combined amounted to 26.6 million cases (basis 24/2's), about one-tenth larger than the pack of 24 million cases in 1956. The increase was general throughout most of the country. A decline in the green bean pack in Maryland and Virginia was the only significant cut-back. The carryover into 1957 amounted to 6.7 million cases. This carryover plus pack resulted in a total supply for the 1957-58 marketing season of 33.3 million cases which compares with 31.5 million cases in 1956-57. The consumption of canned snap beans has expanded steadily over the past twenty years, increasing from about 1.5 pounds per person in 1935 to slightly over 4 pounds in 1956. This increasing consumption has been reflected in an expanding seasonal movement. Movement reached a record high of almost 25 million cases in the 1956-57 season. In light of the currently heavy supplies and relatively low market prices, a further increase in movement is likely in 1957-58. However, the larger movement is not expected to offset the increase in supply to any significant degree. The carryover into 1958 probably will be about one-fifth larger than in 1957.

Frozen Snap Beans

The 1957 pack of frozen snap beans will be announced later this year. However, on the basis of the indicated production for freezing and stock data it is estimated that the pack was only slightly larger than the previous record in 1956. The carryover into 1957 also was slightly larger than in 1956. In total, supplies for the 1957-58 season probably are about 4 percent above last season. Per capita consumption of frozen beans has been increasing steadily - from .05 pounds in 1937 up to .72 pounds in 1956. In terms of total season disappearance, there was an increase from 7.3 million pounds in 1937-38 to 137.7 million pounds in 1956-57. A further increase likely will occur this season, although this may be at the expense of relatively low prices. The anticipated carryover into 1958 will be relatively large.

Smaller packs of both canned and frozen snap beans will be required in 1958 if stable and reasonably profitable markets are to be attained in 1957-58. However, the canning industry will need to make a proportionately larger reduction.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1954-57 average yield, will result in a production 7 percent less than in 1957 but 12 percent above the 1951-55 average.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Snap Beans

Commodity	Marketing Season			
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58
<u>Snap Beans for Processing</u>				
Acreage Planted (1,000 acres)				
For Canning	125.1	108.0	112.8	123.5
For Freezing	35.6	33.8	33.6	34.0
Total	160.7	141.8	146.4	157.5
<u>Production (1,000 tons)</u>				
For Canning	264.3	232.0	255.6	273.8
For Freezing	82.1	73.7	83.0	85.1
Total	346.4	305.7	338.6	358.9
<u>Canned Snap Beans</u>				
	million cases basis 24/2's			
Carryover	4.6	8.8	7.5	6.7
Pack	27.1	23.4	24.0	26.6
Total	31.7	32.2	31.5	33.3
Disappearance	22.9	24.7	24.8	N.A.
Carryover	8.8	7.5	6.7	N.A.
<u>Frozen Snap Beans</u>				
	million pounds			
Carryover	29.3	33.1	25.6	29.8
Pack	123.2	121.0	137.7	N.A.
Total	152.5	154.1	163.3	N.A.
Disappearance	119.4	128.5	133.5	N.A.
Carryover	33.1	25.6	29.8	N.A.

N.A. - Not available

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
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Beets

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price : Value
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons) (\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957) 17,600 1/ 9.06 151,483

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	17,650	16,940	9.44	159,900	20.00	3,191
1956	22,150	20,720	9.50	196,900	19.20	3,782
1951-55 Average	18,466	17,198	8.66	148,720	20.82	3,090
1946-50 "	16,574	15,848	8.03	129,420	20.53	2,648

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 planted acreage of beets for processing was sharply lower than in 1956, with all major producing areas in the East and Midwest making substantial reductions. The cutbacks were a direct result of the extremely unfavorable marketing conditions experienced by canners during the 1956-57 season. Processors in the Northwest, who have a somewhat isolated market for their product, fared a little better marketwise and, in 1957, planted an acreage equal to 1956. Growing conditions were variable during the season but, over-all, crops in most states made good progress. Later than usual frosts helped to boost yields. The group average yield, which has been rising slowly since the late 1940's, was slightly lower than in 1956 but was almost one-tenth above the 1951-55 average. Yields in all states were well above average. The sharp cut in acreage combined with the slightly lower yields resulted in a production about 19 percent below the record in 1956. However, the crop was still 8 percent above the 1951-55 average.

Although the cut-back in production and the resulting pack was substantial, it apparently was not sufficient to stabilize prices for the 1957-58 marketing period. The carryover into the 1957 season amounted to 3.8 million cases (basis 24/2's), the largest ever recorded. The big carryover offset to a considerable degree the estimated smaller pack. It is estimated that total supplies of canned beets for the 1957-58 season are about 3 percent smaller than last season but are still the second heaviest on record. Last season the very low prices stimulated a high rate of movement and total disappearance was much above that in recent years.

Prices during the first half of the 1957-58 marketing season remained at low levels and markets were unstable. The market is not expected to show much improvement during the 1957-58 season and the rate of movement probably will be close to that in 1956-57. Under such circumstances the carryover in 1958 would be moderately reduced from that in 1957. However, in making plans for the 1958 season processors should note that even a modest increase in pack over 1957 probably would result in a continuation of difficult marketing problems they have been facing.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1953-57 average yield, would result in a production 5 percent below 1957 but 2 percent above the 1951-55 average. The pack from such a production, plus the estimated 1958 carryover, would result in a total supply below the current season's level but adequate for anticipated market requirements.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Beets

Commodity	Marketing Season			
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58
<u>Beets for Processing</u>				
Acreage Planted (1,000 acres)	16.9	19.4	22.2	17.6
Production (1,000 tons)	149.7	144.3	196.9	159.9
<u>million cases basis 24/2's</u>				
<u>Canned Beets</u>				
Carryover	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.8
Pack	7.1	7.5	9.7	N.A.
Total Supply	10.2	9.9	12.1	N.A.
Disappearance	7.8	7.5	8.3	N.A.
Carryover	2.4	2.4	3.8	N.A.

N.A. - Not available

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks included in canned carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Cabbage

Year	Acreage		Yield			
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	: Value
	(acres)		(tons)	(tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 per- cent above 1957)	12,400		<u>1/</u> 15.21	184,832		
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Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	11,810	11,610	14.60	169,500	15.00	2,544
1956	16,790	16,370	15.82	258,900	11.80	3,058
1951-55 Average	15,764	15,336	12.38	190,240	15.22	2,848
1946-50 "	18,572	17,832	10.52	193,500	13.37	2,455

1/ 1956-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 crop of cabbage utilized for sauerkraut was about one-third smaller than the very large crop in 1956 and was 11 per cent below the 1951-55 average. Purchases from both contract and open market acreages were sharply reduced from 1956. Total planted acreage was 30 percent less than in 1956. Weather conditions were generally favorable, except for a brief period of dry weather during August. Yields in all states were below the exceptionally high levels in 1956, but were well above average. The group average yield (which has been rising slowly since about 1949) was the second highest of record, exceeded only in 1956. Practically all of the cabbage used for sauerkraut manufacture is produced during the early fall season. In most years, kraut packers purchase 50 percent or more of their supplies on the open market. In 1956, production during the early fall season was unusually large, mostly because of record high yields. The heavy supplies available at low prices on the open market were in large part responsible for the excessive pack that year. In 1957, producers of early fall cabbage reduced their acreage and yields were much lower than in 1956. As a result, open market supplies were considerably smaller and prices much higher. This factor, in conjunction with the realized need by packers to adjust supplies, resulted in a sharp reduction in the pack. Quantities cut for kraut during the last half of 1957 were almost 30 percent less than in the comparable period of 1956.

Supplies of sauerkraut available during the 1956-57 season were the heaviest of record. In spite of low prices and intensive promotional activity by the industry, total disappearance during the season was slightly less than the record-high in the previous year. With the very large supplies available, buyers apparently limited their purchases to minimum needs. The carryover into the 1957-58 season was heavy. However, the substantially smaller pack

in 1957 more than offset the heavy carryover. In total, supplies for the 1957-58 marketing season are estimated to be about 10 percent smaller than in 1956-57. This supply is a little larger than desirable to assure a stable market. This season through December, 1957, the movement was slightly higher than a year earlier; prices were still fairly low but were showing some improvement. If the rate of shipments can be maintained at a high level, the carryover into 1958 should be moderate. To obtain adequate supplies for the 1958-59 marketing season it probably will be necessary to pack slightly more kraut in 1958 than was packed in 1957. However, only a modest increase in acreage would provide sufficient cabbage to obtain this larger pack.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 2 percent and a 1956-57 average yield, will result in a production 9 percent larger than in 1957 but 3 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

Supply and Disappearance of Sauerkraut

Commodity	Marketing Season			
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58
<u>Cabbage for Processing</u>				
Acreage Planted (1,000 acres)	16.0	13.5	16.8	11.8
Production (1,000 tons)	208.6	160.7	258.9	169.5
<u>Sauerkraut</u>				
	<u>million cases basis 24/2's</u>			
Carryover	4.6	3.8	2.2	4.4
Pack	8.0	7.6	<u>1/</u> 11.3	N.A.
Total Supply	12.6	11.4	13.5	N.A.
Disappearance	8.8	9.2	9.1	N.A.
Carryover	3.8	2.2	4.4	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

1/ Estimate based upon cuttings during the 1956-57 season as reported by the National Kraut Packers Association.

Canned pack from National Cannery Association. Cannery's carryover data from National Kraut Packers Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Sweet Corn

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production		Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre				
	(acres)		(tons)	(tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)	
<u>1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>							
(planted acreage 5 percent below 1957)	437,800		<u>1/</u> 3.38	1,405,776			
<u>Background Statistics</u>							
1957 Prel.	460,860	438,960	3.40	1,491,500	20.10	30,035	
1956	478,380	449,030	3.81	1,710,000	20.30	34,760	
1951-55 Average	481,374	454,294	3.03	1,380,180	22.14	30,672	
1946-50 "	485,760	452,722	2.66	1,195,400	20.41	24,523	
<u>1/</u> 1954-57 average yield.							

Comparisons and Comments: Heavy supplies of canned and frozen sweet corn available throughout the 1956-57 marketing season resulted in low prices to processors, despite concerted nation-wide promotional efforts. The unsatisfactory prices received by processors throughout the 1956-57 marketing season resulted in a moderately smaller total acreage planted in 1957. The reduction in plantings was somewhat selective, with such important producing states as Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, New York and Indiana (which had more than two-thirds of the 1956 acreage) accounting for less than one-fifth of the acreage reduction. The total 1957 planted acreage was 4 percent less than in 1956 and 4 percent less than the 1951-55 average. The acreage for canning was 4 percent less than in 1956 while the acreage for freezing was down only slightly. Loss of acreage amounted to 5 percent, slightly less than average for recent years. In the Mid-west frequent rains prevented the crop from being planted on usual schedules. However, favorable fall weather permitted packing to continue much later than usual, overcoming the effects of delayed spring plantings. In the East, particularly in the Middle Atlantic states, crops were affected by drought during the growing season. In the West, favorable growing conditions prevailed throughout the season. In New York and New England, yields were higher than in 1956 and the 1946-55 average. In Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, yields were unusually low compared with both 1956 and the 1946-55 average. In the important mid-western and western areas, 1957 yields were moderately below the very high levels of 1956 but much higher than the 1946-55 average. Yield trends have been upward in all areas, principally because of shifts to hybrid varieties. The U. S. average yield of 3.40 tons per acre in 1957 was second only to the record high of 1956. Production in 1957 was 13 percent less than the exceptionally large 1956 crop but was 8 percent more than the 1951-55 average. Grower prices were slightly lower than in 1956 and about 10 percent below the 1951-55

average. The 1957 average price was \$20.10 per ton with an average of \$22.80 for freezing and \$19.60 for canning compared with \$23.10 and \$19.90, respectively, in 1956.

Canned Sweet Corn

The 1957 canned pack was 31.6 million cases (basis 24/2's), 11 percent smaller than the record pack of 1956. However, with larger carryover supplies, the total supply of 39.2 million cases reflected only a slight decline from the previous year -- about one million cases or about 2.5 percent. Disappearance in 1956-57 was unusually heavy, totalling 32.6 million cases compared with an average in recent years of about 29 million cases. Current season shipments from canners through November, 1957 were at rates almost as high as in 1956 and may continue at a high rate under the stimulus of low prices and extensive promotional activity. However, with relatively heavy supplies of such other canned vegetables as green beans and green peas competing for consumer interest, this season's disappearance of canned sweet corn may not be as large as in 1956-57. Even with a movement equalling the record heavy disappearance of 1956-57, carryover stocks will be substantial.

Frozen Sweet Corn

The 1957 pack of frozen cut corn was 112.2 million pounds, 6 million less than the record large pack of 1956. The pack of corn-on-cob has not been reported but it is expected to be at least as large as in 1956, possibly somewhat larger. In total, the frozen corn pack may be almost as large as in 1956. Frozen stocks at the beginning of the 1957-58 season were 24.6 million pounds, 7.6 million pounds more than the moderate stocks a year earlier but 13.1 million pounds less than the exceptionally heavy stocks at the beginning of the 1955-56 season. Total supplies for the 1957-58 season are expected to be moderately higher than in 1956-57 and substantially above any previous season. Consequently, a moderate increase in disappearance compared with the 1956-57 season will be needed to maintain end-of-season stocks at no higher levels than for the 1956-57 season.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1954-57 average yield will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1957, 18 percent less than in 1956, but 2 percent more than the 1951-55 average. Probable canned and frozen packs from this production plus anticipated carryovers would result in total supplies for 1958-59 moderately smaller than the surplus supplies currently available.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Corn

Commodity	Marketing Season			
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58
<u>Sweet Corn for Processing</u>				
Acreage Planted (1,000 acres)				
For Canning	416.6	355.6	411.4	394.2
For Freezing	67.9	52.2	67.0	66.7
Total	484.5	407.8	478.4	460.9
Production (1,000 tons)				
For Canning	1276.0	1011.7	1458.8	1243.5
For Freezing	212.8	162.3	251.2	248.0
Total	1488.8	1174.0	1710.0	1491.5
<u>Canned Sweet Corn</u>				
	million cases basis 24/2's			
Carryover	7.9	8.2	4.5	7.6
Pack	30.6	24.1	35.7	31.6
Total Supply	38.5	32.3	40.2	39.2
Disappearance	30.3	27.8	32.6	N.A.
Carryover	8.2	4.5	7.6	N.A.
<u>Frozen Sweet Corn</u>				
	million pounds			
Carryover	33.8	37.7	17.0	24.6
Pack	95.0	77.0	138.5	<u>1/</u> N.A.
Total Supply	128.8	114.7	155.5	N.A.
Disappearance	91.1	97.7	130.9	N.A.
Carryover	37.7	17.0	24.6	N.A.

N. A. - Not available.

1/ Frozen cut corn pack reported as 112.2 million pounds compared with 118.2 million in 1956. Corn-on-cob pack not yet reported. In 1956 this pack amounted to 20.4 million pounds. Canned pack and canners carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in canned carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Cucumbers

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest: (acres)	: Yield : Per Acre : (bu.)	: : :Production: (1,000 bu.)	: Price : (\$ per bu.)	: Value (\$1,000)
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1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

138,100

1/ 113

14,513

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	138,130	128,780	120	15,419	1.30	20,104
1956	123,320	115,960	116	13,465	1.32	17,793
1951-55 Average	150,706	140,700	92	12,882	1.48	18,994
1946-50 "	140,000	126,174	78	9,946	1.49	14,666

1/ 1955-57 average yields.

Comparisons and Comments: A downward trend in acreage of cucumbers for pickles has been more than offset by an upward trend in yields. Consequently, the production trend in recent years has been upward. Similarly, the disappearance of pickles has been increasing. The acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles in 1957 was 12 percent more than the relatively small acreage planted in 1956 but 8 percent less than the 1951-55 average. Abandonment in 1957 was about normal. The acreage increase in 1957 was largely accounted for in the more important producing states of Michigan, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and Texas. California, which is also an important producer, reduced acreage in 1957 compared with 1956. Yields in 1957 were exceptionally high, exceeding the previous record high yields of 1956. Production also established a new record, exceeding the previous record of 1956 by 15 percent and the 1951-55 average by 20 percent. Pickle stocks on October 1, 1957 totaled 13.3 million bushels, 6 percent more than a year earlier and 15 percent more than the 1951-55 average. Increased stocks of pickles are explained by increases from current production since carryover supplies from previous crops were the smallest since 1952. While stocks are larger than in 1956, they are about in line with the upward trend in disappearance. Grower prices in 1957 were about equal to those in 1956 but 12 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage equal to that planted in 1957. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 7 percent and 1955-57 average yields, will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1957 but 8 percent more than in 1956 and 13 percent more than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Peas

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: :Production:	: Price	: Value
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 10 percent
below 1957) 435,100

1/ 1.090 445.803

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	483,490	453,790	1.234	559,890	89.70	50,238
1956	500,260	474,020	1.150	545,360	92.50	50,428
1951-55 Average	462,832	434,326	1.042	453,156	91.04	41,235
1946-50 "	450,322	420,190	.988	417,514	86.75	36,131

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: For the second year in a row a record was established in the production of peas for processing. In 1956, the large crop was the result of a sharp expansion in production for freezing. In 1957, an expansion in production for canning was responsible. Production for canning was up 16 percent from 1956 with most of the increase occurring in the major producing states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. The crop for freezing, largely located in the western states was about one-fifth below 1956. Total planted acreage was about 3 percent less than in 1956 but yields were record high. Growing conditions were favorable in all areas except the Middle Atlantic states, Ohio and Indiana. The group average yield was a record high. There has been only a slight upward trend in yields during the past ten years. However, the high levels in 1956 and 1957 have resulted in serious marketing problems for processors, both freezers and canners.

Canned Peas

The green pea pack has varied considerably from year to year since 1951 but there has been no definite trend. The large production for processing naturally resulted in large packs in 1957. The National Cannery Association reported the canned pack at 33.9 million cases basis 24/2's as compared with 29.2 million cases in 1956 and a five year (1951-55) average of 27.9 million. By areas, the 1957 pack followed the production pattern. The pack in mid-western states was much larger than in 1956 and more than offset smaller packs in the Northeast, Middle Atlantic and Western states. Both the early June and the sweet pea packs were substantially above 1956. The carryover into the 1957 season was 6 million cases, almost one-third larger than in the two preceding years. Such a carryover would not, under most circumstances, be considered unduly burdensome. However, this carryover combined with the large pack has resulted in very heavy supplies and depressed markets for the 1957-58

season. The total supply for 1957-58 was 40 million cases, almost one-fifth above last season.

The disappearance of canned peas during the last five seasons has been relatively stable - ranging between 26.4 and 28.0 million cases each year with an average of 27.4 million. Disappearance in 1956-57 amounted to 27.7 million cases. During the current season, the movement to December 1, 1957 was slightly larger than last season but most of the increase occurred early in the marketing period. In later months, the movement slacked off. Total disappearance for the current season will not be significantly larger than in 1956-57. The large supplies and low prices of frozen peas and canned and frozen corn will afford strong competition in the market and lessen the influence of low prices on sales of peas. The carryover into 1958 likely will be almost twice as large as in 1957.

Frozen Peas

An attempt was made by processors in 1957 to bring supplies of frozen peas into line with market requirements. However, the adjustment was not sufficient. The 1957 pack was down 19 percent from the record in 1956 but it was still the second largest ever produced. This large pack, added to the heavy carryover, resulted in a total supply of 411 million pounds for the 1957-58 season. This was slightly more than the heavy supplies of the 1956-57 season.

The movement of frozen peas was expanded sharply during the 1956-57 season as consumers responded readily to the bargain prices. Total disappearance for the season was 291 million pounds, compared with approximately 225 million pounds during the preceding two seasons. Prices this season have remained very low. From June 1 through December 1, 1957 the disappearance of frozen peas amounted to 153 million pounds, slightly less than in the comparable period last season. Total disappearance for the 1957-58 season likely will be, at best, only slightly higher than last season. As a result, the carryover into 1958 should be about the same as in 1957.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 20 percent less than in 1957. The guide is on a total acreage for processing basis. Both canners and freezers will need to reduce their acreage in 1958, if they wish to stabilize their markets in 1958-59.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Green Peas

Commodity	Marketing Season			
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58
<u>Green Peas for Processing</u>				
Acreage Planted (1,000 acres)				
For Canning	327.6	330.3	340.6	349.3
For Freezing	127.8	140.1	159.7	134.2
Total	455.4	470.4	500.3	483.5
Production (1,000 tons)				
For Canning	282.9	322.2	345.9	401.1
For Freezing	117.6	133.7	199.5	158.8
Total	400.5	455.9	545.4	559.9
<u>Canned Green Peas</u>				
		million cases basis 24/2's		
Carryover	7.1	4.6	4.5	6.0
Pack	23.9	27.4	29.2	33.9
Total Supply	31.0	32.0	33.7	39.9
Disappearance	26.4	27.5	27.7	N.A.
Carryover	4.6	4.5	6.0	N.A.
<u>Frozen Green Peas</u>				
		million pounds		
Carryover	60.8	42.1	49.3	118.3
Pack	206.8	231.2	359.7	293.1
Total Supply	267.6	273.3	409.0	411.4
Disappearance	225.5	224.0	290.7	N.A.
Carryover	42.1	49.3	118.3	N.A.

N.A. - Not available

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Cannery Association. Distributors' canned stocks included in canned carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
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Spinach

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	Value
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 10 per-
cent below 1957) 36,900

1/ 4.16

130,478

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	41,000	33,380	4.29	142,900	37.80	5,408
1956	38,490	33,310	4.16	138,500	39.40	5,457
1951-55 Average	37,862	32,720	3.85	125,134	42.00	5,294
1946-50 "	39,786	32,962	2.74	90,994	45.79	4,134

1/ 1954-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Total planted acreage in 1957 was moderately larger than in 1956 with most states showing an increase. However, losses were a little heavier than usual, particularly during the late spring season. Heavy rains resulted in extensive losses in the Arkansas-Oklahoma area. Cold weather damaged the crop in New York. The total acreage for harvest was about equal to 1956. A number of other areas experienced brief periods of adverse weather but most of the season growing conditions were favorable. Yields by states generally were higher than in 1956 and well above average. The group average yield was the highest ever. For the last ten years, spinach yields have been trending upward, reflecting a decline in acreage in Texas where yields are relatively low and a rising trend in yields in California. California in the last few years has accounted for about one-half of the total U.S. production. The high yields in 1957 resulted in a large production - about 3 percent above 1956 and second only to the record crop in 1951.

Canned Spinach

The canned pack was about 5 percent larger than in 1956, and the carryover into 1957 was well above 1956. This resulted in a total supply for the 1957-58 season approximately 10 percent more than in the 1956-57 season and the largest of record. The movement of canned spinach has shown a fairly wide range during the past five years, from a low of 4.7 million cases in 1954-55 when supplies were relatively light to a high of 5.9 million last season when supplies were ample. During the 1957-58 season the movement is expected to be at least equal to last season. The carryover into 1958 will be relatively heavy - almost one-third above 1957.

Frozen Spinach

The 1957 spring pack of frozen spinach, which in recent years has accounted for more than three-fourths of the annual total, was 75 million pounds -- 8 percent below the all time high in 1956. The total pack probably was down in about the same proportion, with the decline offsetting a heavier carryover. Total seasonal disappearance has been at a high rate in recent years. During the 1956-57 season, disappearance amounted to slightly more than 100 million pounds. However, this large disappearance was accompanied by relatively low prices. The movement has been at a high rate this season and the total will probably be about equal to that in 1956-57. But again, prices have been low. It is likely that the carryover of frozen spinach into 1958 will be slightly smaller than in 1957.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 15 percent and a 1954-57 average yeild, will result in a production 9 percent below 1957. Proportionately, a larger adjustment is recommended for the canning section of the industry.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Spinach

Commodity	Marketing Season			
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58
<u>Spinach for Processing</u>				
Acreage Planted (1,000 acres)	30.6	35.4	38.5	41.0
Production (1,000 tons)	99.9	130.0	138.5	142.9
<u>Canned Spinach</u>				
		million cases basis 24/2's		
Carryover	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.3
Pack	4.0	6.0	6.4	N.A.
Total Supply	6.1	7.4	8.2	N.A.
Disappearance	4.7	5.6	5.9	N.A.
Carryover	1.4	1.8	2.3	N.A.
<u>Frozen Spinach</u>				
		million pounds		
Carryover	33.6	14.2	23.4	26.6
Pack	66.9	110.3	104.5	1/ N.A.
Total Supply	100.5	124.5	127.9	N.A.
Disappearance	86.3	101.1	101.3	N.A.
Carryover	14.2	23.4	26.6	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

1/ 1957 spring pack was 75 million pounds vs. 81 million pounds in 1956.

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
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Tomatoes

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: Production:	: Price :	: Value
	(a/ res)	(tons)	(tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

308,300

1/ 11.7

3,536,518

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	308,320	300,220	11.0	3,287,800	25.30	83,237
1956	359,400	354,880	13.1	4,638,300	25.70	119,022
1951-55 Average	344,394	338,156	10.1	3,410,056	27.40	94,745
1946-50 "	437,032	421,688	7.1	2,915,296	27.29	80,341

1/ 1953-57 average yields by states.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage was sharply reduced in 1957, following a year of very unfavorable market conditions for canned tomatoes and all tomato products. Practically all states cut acreage. In California, where more than 60 percent of the crop is grown, acreage was down 19 percent from the record large plantings in 1956. Total U. S. abandonment amounted to 3 percent, compared with a normal loss of 2 percent. Substantial losses occurred in Indiana where the crop was hit by unusually heavy rains. Rains also damaged the crops in other major producing areas in the Midwest and lowered yields considerably. While the Midwest had too much moisture, drought conditions prevailed in the Atlantic Coast states. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia suffered under the dry conditions and yields were much below normal. The California crop had usual favorable weather conditions until late September and high yields were anticipated. However, unusually early heavy rains during the first half of October reduced yields and quality. A larger than usual proportion of the California crop was made into juice and catsup, and the peeled tomato pack was reduced proportionately. For all states combined, the average yield was below the record in 1956 but was higher than in any other year. With a smaller acreage and the lower yield, production was 29 percent less than the record crop in 1956, and 4 percent less than the 1951-55 average but 13 percent above the 1946-50 average.

Peeled Tomatoes

The tomato pack totaled 21.9 million cases (basis 24/2's), about 27 percent smaller than the 1956 pack. The carryover into 1957 was heavy and partially offset the reduced pack. Total supplies for the 1957-58 marketing season are 30.3 million cases, about 15 percent smaller than the burdensome supply last season. This supply appears to be just slightly smaller than the

quantity the market can take at moderate prices. Per capita consumption has shown no trend since World War II, generally ranging between 4 and 5 pounds. The movement of tomatoes has been increasing slowly in recent seasons, about in line with population growth. The low prices in 1956-57 resulted in a larger than usual increase in shipments. However, higher prices during the current season probably will hold down the movement. Even with a reduced movement, the carryover into 1958 will be relatively light. It may be the smallest since 1951.

Tomato Products

Tomato juice was in extremely heavy supply during the 1956-57 season. Total supplies amounted to slightly more than 48 million cases (24/2's), a record high. Low prices encouraged a high rate of movement but at the end of the season canners still had heavy stocks on hand. With a pack of about 32.6 million cases in 1956, total supplies for the current season amounted to about 45.2 million cases. Although this is slightly below last season it is still heavy. Even with an anticipated good movement this season, the carryover into 1958 probably will be well above desirable levels.

Packs of other tomato products, including catsup, paste, sauce, pulp and puree, and chili sauce also were down substantially from 1956 levels. However, carryovers into 1957 of all of these items were heavy and offset to a considerable extent the reduced packs. As a result, total supplies of these products for the 1957-58 season were only slightly smaller than the very burdensome supplies available in 1956-57. Current prices generally are slightly above the distress levels of last season but are still low; markets appear to be relatively stable. Shipments during the current season are expected to be at a high rate. However, somewhat higher prices and abundant supplies in marketing channels probably will hold the movement below the record levels of 1956-57. Carryovers into 1958 are expected to be ample for all items and probably excessive for paste and catsup.

The carryover in 1958 of tomatoes will be relatively light but carryovers of most products will be moderate to heavy. To assure adequate supplies for the 1958-59 season it will be necessary to have a slight increase over 1957 in the 1958 aggregate pack of tomatoes and tomato products. The increase should be in peeled tomatoes; no increase is recommended for tomato products.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment and 1953-57 average yields by states will result in a production 8 percent more than in 1957 but 24 percent less than the record crop in 1956.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Tomatoes
and Selected Tomato Products

Commodity	Marketing Season			
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58
<u>Tomatoes for Processing</u>				
Acreage Planted (1,000 acres)	270.4	335.9	359.4	308.3
Production (1,000 tons)	2,699.7	3,278.0	4,638.3	3,287.8
<u>Canned Tomatoes</u>				
	million cases basis 24/2's			
Carryover	7.8	5.7	5.5	8.4
Pack	21.8	24.7	29.9	21.9
Total Supply	29.6	30.4	35.4	30.3
Disappearance	23.9	24.9	27.0	N.A.
Carryover	5.7	5.5	8.4	N.A.
<u>Tomato Juice</u>				
	million cases basis 24/2's			
Carryover	14.3	9.0	4.7	12.6
Pack	27.0	26.9	43.6	32.6
Total Supply	41.3	35.9	48.3	45.2
Disappearance	32.3	31.2	35.7	N.A.
Carryover	9.0	4.7	12.6	N.A.
<u>Catsup and Chili Sauce</u>				
	million cases basis 24/2's			
Carryover	5.6	3.3	3.5	7.8
Pack	14.4	18.4	24.7	19.4
Total Supply	20.0	21.7	28.2	27.2
Disappearance	16.7	18.2	20.4	N.A.
Carryover	3.3	3.5	7.8	N.A.

N.A. - Not available

Canned packs and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.